

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6205. 第五卷一千六百一十九年十一月七日

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1877.

三月七日十英仙

[PRICE 3½ PER MONTH.]

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

October 16, GLENFIRTH, British str., 1.370.  
WILCOX, London, 1st September. [Seez  
17th, and Singapore 9th October. General  
Agent—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.  
October 16, HUMBOLDT, German bark, 339.  
Stoll, W. Whampoa 15th October, General  
Agent—ED. SCHELLHABER & Co.  
October 16, CHEUNG-WAN Chinese gunboat  
Ching-ting, Canton 15th October.  
October 16, MINNION, American ship, 849.  
W. W. W. Newcastle, N.S.W., August  
13th, Coals—MASTER.  
October 16, H. N. CARLETON, Amer. bark,  
872. S. H. Harkness, Honolulu 10th  
September. Ballast—CAPTAIN.

### CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE  
OCTOBER 16TH.

Marie Louise, French bark, for Haiphong;  
Madagascar, German steamer, for Swatow;  
Mignon, American schooner, for Haiphong;

### DEPARTURES.

October 16, INDIA, Norwegian bark, for  
Whampoa.  
October 16, YASSO, British steamer, for East  
Coast.  
October 16, FOO-KEW, Chin. str., for Canton.  
October 16, MOSQUITO, British gunboat, for  
a cruise.  
October 16, RODERICK HAY, British bark,  
for Haiphong.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per Glenfirth, str. from London, &c.—  
For Hongkong—Mr. Harper and 13 Chinese.  
For Shanghai—Mr. Crichton.  
Per H. N. Carleton, from Honolulu—  
50 Chinese.

### TO DEPART.

Per Mr. L. L. L. for Haiphong—  
7 Chinese.

### REPORTS.

The American bark H. N. Carleton reports left  
Honolulu on 10th September. During last four  
days strong N.E. winds. Ah Kee died on 6th  
instant, and was buried on the 7th.

The British steamship Glenfirth reports left  
London on 10th September, and Singapore on 11th.  
Arrived at Whampoa 15th October, 1.370.  
had moderate and fine weather to lat.  
31 and long. 108.53, then strong head winds and  
squally weather to port. Rode out to last night  
at 11 o'clock blowing very heavy with thick  
weather. Arrived in Hongkong at 9 a.m. on the  
16th instant.

### FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

September 16, ARRIVALS.

29 Monte, Brit. gunboat, from Whampoa.  
29 E. Castle, British str., from Hongkong.

1. Vels, British bark, from Amer.  
2. Namo, British steamer, from Hongkong.  
4. Europa, British steamer, from Shanghai.  
6. Hawking, Chin. str., from Shanghai.

23. Spurway, Brit. bark, for Foochow.  
30. Hawking, Chin. str., for Shanghai.  
30 E. C. Match, Brit. str., for Newchow.  
30. Mesquite, British gunboat, for Hongkong.

October 16, Namo, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
4. Arie, British bark, for Foochow.  
5. Magda, British gunboat, for Foochow.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE  
FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND  
MANILA.

(For last Mail's Advice.)

Manila (s.) ... Manila ... Aug. 29

Osma ... Manila ... Aug. 29

Sieghound ... Liverpool ... May

David ... Antwerp ... May 10

Wavorth ... Antwerp ... May

Osma ... Antwerp ... May 18

Maria Jackson ... Antwerp ... May 26

Carrie ... Antwerp ... May 26

D. M. B. Park ... Antwerp ... May 26

Kate Carrie ... Londen ... May 26

Alexander ... Liverpool ... May 27

Gwyns ... Liverpool ... May 27

C. R. Bishop ... Falmouth ... May 28

Anglo-Balang ... London ... May 28

Portsmouth ... Falmouth ... May 28

Blasque ... London ... June 9

Heiron ... London ... June 14

Osma ... London ... June 17

City of Halifax ... Cardiff ... June 17

Lord of the Isles ... London ... June 17

Clara ... Falmouth ... June 21

Desbighalico ... Cardiff ... June 21

Co. ... Cardiff ... July 3

Northampton ... Falmouth ... July 3

Niagara ... Falmouth ... July 3

Horn ... Liverpool ... July 11

Jesse Jameson ... Cardiff ... July 13

Abercyn ... Liverpool ... July 13

Tiger ... Naples ... July 17

Cast Ritter ... Cardiff ... July 18

Cast ... Cardiff ... July 18

Cast ... Cardiff ... Aug. 14

Cast ... Liverpool ... Aug. 15

Felix Mandelstam ... London ... Aug. 19

John Potts ... New Potts ... Aug. 17

Hopak ... Antwerp ... Aug. 22

Charger ... Liverpool ... Aug. 27

India ... Hamburg ... Aug. 27

Globe ... Cardiff ... Aug. 28

Patria ... Cardiff ... Aug. 28

Cashmere ... Liverpool ... Aug. 28

Cast ... Liverpool ... Aug. 29

## NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYERS,  
And  
AERATED WATER MAKERS,  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REBUILT,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [58]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

## The Daily Press.

Hongkong, October 17th, 1877.

The statement made by the *Shanghai Courier* concerning the Shanghai and Woosung Railway is significant, if correct. It is some satisfaction to reflect that there is at least one Chinese official who is not blind to the advantages of railways, and was prepared to utilize the little line by removing it to Formosa, to connect Taiwan and Takao. Ting's illness, and consequent leave of absence have interfered with the carrying out of this scheme, but there is good reason to believe that his offer has not been without some effect upon the Viceroy of Nanking, who is reported to be now better inclined towards the innovation and likely to allow it to remain. His Excellency SHEN YAO-CHEN, though an excellent man in many respects, is not progressive in his views, and he no doubt regards the railway as revolutionary in its tendency, calculated to begot a taste for foreign inventions and institutions in the minds of the Chinese people. In opposing it, therefore, he acted consistently enough, however much we may deplore his obstructive conservatism. The proposed purchase of the line by Fufai of Pekliuen may possibly have helped to soften the prejudices of the Viceroy against the railway, and lead him to the conclusion that if the line was to be kept in "working" order at all in any part of China it might as well be permitted to remain where it is at present. It is likewise not improbable that the protest of the British Government, made through Mr. Fraser, may have caused the Chinese Government to reconsider the question and decide against closing the line. Our contemporary does not say that the railway will not eventually be removed, but is evidently induced to think that there is no good prospect of its being left where it is and kept open to traffic. We trust, this will turn out to be the case, and that the line will ere long be extended to Soochow, for we are persuaded that in some parts of China railway communication would prove extremely beneficial both politically and commercially. After the construction of one or two lines, all opposition to the railway would probably cease, as the advantages accruing therefrom became patent. The time is doubtless rather distant when Tientsin and Peking will be connected by railway, but far more wonderful things have often passed, and we hope not to see this brought about.

The Reuter's telegram published in another column gives a deplorable account of the condition of the Russian army. The *Daily News*—which is the strongest pro-Russian organ in London, and would not be likely to exaggerate Russian difficulties—says that the rains have converted the camp of the Czarewitch into lakes of mud, and that the roads are rendered quite impassable, with the exception of those leading to Biela and Rustchuk. This is no more than what was expected when the rainy weather set in, though it was generally supposed that the Russians had made preparations to face the inclement season which had commenced. The loss of their greatest coats and tents by the Russians in the retreat from the Tion, mentioned by the same authority, is also a serious matter, as the troops must necessarily suffer fearfully from exposure and cold. Camp-life in Bulgaria during the winter is likely to be prolific of disease, and it is to be feared that there will be great mortality in the ranks of the Muscovites from this cause. Disease has in former years often slain its thousands. The sword and the bullet have only laid hundreds low, and the Czar's fine army is likely to be decimated if any epidemic should unfortunately break out in its midst. The Russians certainly have serious odds to contend against. They are carrying on a war of invasion, by which they are almost always compelled to assume the offensive; they have a long and difficult line of communications to keep open; and they are opposed to a foe now thoroughly roused and determined to fight to the bitter end. The Turks, on the other hand, possess several distinct advantages over their assailants. They are on their own soil, fighting in its defense, and for their existence; they are much better armed than the Russians, carry less impedimenta, and can move with greater rapidity. Moreover, their troops cost much less than those of the Czar to victual and equip, and will fight if necessary, for nothing but their rations, and not grumble much if those are scanty. Nor are they at present seemingly at any loss for recruits, while the rapidity with which they send them to the front could scarcely be excelled. It is true they have no commissariat to speak of, and that their medical service is deplorably inadequate, but the fact remains that they are able to keep up their armies, and to repair the breaches made by losses in the field, while the Russians, with all their large population, have already been obliged to call up their reserves, leaving the harvest to be gathered as best it can. The

danger and difficulty which beset Russia are quite sufficient to damp the spirits of the most sanguine, and they do not doubt weigh heavily on the mind of ALEXANDER II. The finances of the Empire have already been subjected to a severe strain, and the second campaign will pretty well exhaust Russian credit. Although the prospect is not a cheerful one, and must be viewed with great anxiety by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. At the same time it must be admitted that the Russian reverses have been a relief to other European powers and have had the good effect of preventing any extension of the area of the war.

## CHARGE OF STEALING KNIVES.

Lin Aying was charged with stealing some

knives and was sentenced to prison for life.

Mr. Justice Siu-wan sat in Summary Justice Court yesterday morning, but none of the cases before him were of much interest. The Viceroy had said he would give judgment in the case of Lin Aying, who had been sentenced to prison for life.

Lin Aying was sentenced to prison for life.



## EXTRACTS.

## PRIVATE LETTERS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

The character of the great statesman who established the German Empire is among the delights of our age. According to some, he is one of the most sincere and single-minded of men; and according to others—one of the most deceitful and cunning. Even in Germany, where he is now glorified by the majority of the people, he was little more than a dozen years ago, one of the heads of a party. As to other countries, the judgment of his character is almost entirely a party question—depending upon already formed opinions and religious convictions, with no margin left for impartial discernment. It will not be uninteresting, under the circumstances, to take, as it were, a glimpse behind the scenes, for the examination of Otto von Bismarck, dated July 3rd, 1851.

The picture of the old Germanic Diet at Frankfort is completed by another letter to Count Bismarck, dated July 12th, 1851.

Do not forget, my dear, that your letters are not only opened by me, but previously by sundry spies at the Post Office, who note down the contents with the utmost precision. Be careful; also, in all your observations about persons and things, for it is quite certain that any remark made, even in a barking machine at Nordenay, will be dashed up with pepper and salt at Sans Souci. Extracts to be given from them may go some way towards forming a discriminative view of the striking individuality of the Reichskanzler of Imperial Germany.

The letters embrace a period of just a quarter of a century, the first being written in 1844, when he was only twenty-nine, and the last on the 3rd September, 1870, two days after the eventful day of Sedan, when he had reached fifty-five, and the zenith of his fame. The letters of the earliest series are addressed to his only sister, Malvina, and though not containing matters of importance, are, in many instances, not a little original, in style as well as content. Under date

September 9th, 1844, the writer gives his sister—she 17 years old—an account of his stay at the watering-place of Nordenay, which is most graphic. He enjoys life, he says, alternately by day "under those grand impressions of nature" which "sun and sea-water never fail to produce," and by night in "the feelings of supreme comfort engendered by seaweed mattresses and a bedstead five feet long." His neighbour at the table d'hôte is "Dame lady, whom to look at is to get melancholy and home-sick;" she reminding him of "a dear departed friend" extremely lean in body.

"She must have a glorious mind, or fail has wronged her fearfully." Facing him at the same table is a diplomatist—"one of those figures which appear to us in a nightmare; a fat frog, with scarcely any legs, who previously to taking up his food opens his mouth from one ear to the other, like a living carpet-bag. I have to hold on to the table to prevent getting giddy at the sight." His next neighbour is a young Russian officer: "a nice lad, in shape like a bootjack, with a long thin body, and crooked legs." There are many other passages full of humour, showing great power of observation, though, perhaps, tinged with just a shade of youthful cynicism.

In one of the next following letters, dated December, 1844, there are more amusing passages. Count Bismarck—he must be called "Count" throughout in these letters, as he was not made Prince till 1872—begins by upbraiding his sister Malvina for not committing matrimony, she having just given her hand to the royal chamberlain, Herr von Arnim, lord of Kreckendorf. "It is shameful, unnatural, and selfish," say Otto, "that girls who have brothers, and, what more, bachelor brothers, should marry off just for the sake of what they call love, but regardless of the feelings of others. This is an epitomé from which, happily, our sex is free, and over which I glorify a triumph in my own case." Then follows a graphic sketch of his life at home. He dwelt at the time with his father, a retired colonel of dragons, and aged seventy-three, at the estate of Schönhausen, and the manner in which he describes the paternal amusements is excessively dull. "I spend my days entirely in sarcatic drollery and many other letters of the same period. Under date of Frankfort, August 23rd, 1851, he informs his wife "the Emperor of Austria has arrived, and had to be at a grand dinner, where twenty thousand dollars worth of dishes sat at the table." He afterwards went to Mayence, to receive the King of Prussia, "for the first time again after a long while, while sitting in a deep arm-chair, dressed in black, knitting, with long needles, a red and white woollen shawl. I could have sat there for many more hours to listen to her honest talk, so simple, yet so wise, every word uttered in deep musical voice." The court of France was different indeed. There was immense pompantry ceremony, but no "honest talk" for Count Bismarck. His reception by the Emperor Napoleon, June 1st, 1862, was, he tells his wife, "friendly" and nothing more. "The Emperor is not quite so fat as the caricature made him, but the Empress is still one of the most beautiful of women." All the while he was in Paris he felt very lonely, and as if full of anticipations of the evil days that were to come for France. The courtly pomp appeared to him the more hollow as he had long doubted that Imperialism had any root in France.

The contempt of Bismarck for all the pettily domineering, the living, and intriguing of the people, with whom he came in contact at the old Germanic Diet, finds vent in sarcatic drollery in many other letters of the same period. Under date of Frankfort, August 23rd, 1851, he informs his wife "the Emperor of Austria has arrived, and had to be at a grand dinner, where twenty thousand dollars worth of dishes sat at the table." He afterwards went to Mayence, to receive the King of Prussia, "for the first time again after a long while, while sitting in a deep arm-chair, dressed in black, knitting, with long needles, a red and white woollen shawl. I could have sat there for many more hours to listen to her honest talk, so simple, yet so wise, every word uttered in deep musical voice." The court of France was different indeed. There was immense pompantry ceremony, but no "honest talk" for Count Bismarck. His reception

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The private letters of Count Bismarck

during the eventful days of the wars against Austria and France are but few. Writing from Sichrow, Bohemia, July 1st, 1866, he tells his wife that the Austrian military leaders are asses: "Yesterday, a handful of cavalry, sent from Leitmeritz, might have made the king, his staff, and all his prisoners."

It is clear, from all the private letters of

Count Bismarck, that at this time he was disgusted with the miseries of German politics, the endless squabbles of all the big and petty States of the Confederacy, and to hopeless of a happier future, that he was seriously thinking of retiring from active life and burying himself in any sequestered nook, where he might "eat and drink, and have conquered Europe. Such a lot!—as intoxicated one day as dismayed the next."

Again and again he breaks out in

sound shafting to his Royalophilic wife, "I had no other effect than that of inducing silence. He still has the same views I hold in my young years, but I am more than half satisfied with them that I ever was."

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